HAVE DIABETES?

You're at risk for periodontal disease.





it's a 2-way street

DIABETES

Diabetics with periodontal infection have hyper-responsive monocyte/ macrophage cells resulting in increased inflammatory cytokines; and they produce high levels of TNFa in response to peridontal bacteria as compared to non-diabetics. They have decreased immune cell function, inhibiting adequate defense against periodontal bacteria.

PERIODONTAL INFECTION

Diabetics with periodontal infection have a 6-fold worsening of glycemic control. Infection causes the release of stress hormones. This worsens insulin resistance causing a bigger rise in glucose levels and impairing the bodies ability to use the glucose for energy.

THE CONNECTION:



The presence of dangerous oral bacteria triggers inflammatory mediators activating the inflammatory response which results in increased blood glucose levels.



COMPLICATIONS for the diabetic patient

In response to periodontal bacteria, diabetics produce high levels of $\text{TNF}\alpha$ as compared to non-diabetics.

Periodontal disease decreases glycemic control.

Numbers of teeth decrease as HbA1c levels increase. Good oral hygiene can protect a Type 2 Diabetic patient from progression of diabetes IL-1β IL-6 TNFα Inflamed periodontal tissues produce significant amounts of proinflammatory cytokines: interleukin 1-beta (IL-1 β), IL-6, prostaglandin E2, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF α). This systemic inflammatory burden has damaging effects on the host.



Systemic inflammation is the root cause of disease. Inflammatory factors like periodontal disease accumulate, and this inflammatory burden leads to a diseased state.

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THE GOOD NEWS

reduction in levels of **HbAlc**

is associated with:



reduction of reduction of for diabetes

reduction of risk for diabetes related illness

21%

reduction in myocardial infection

reduction in levels of

HbAlc

14%

reduction of microvascular infection

37%

PERIODONTAL DISEASE TREATMENT

CAN RESULT IN A...

TREATMENT OPTIONS

scaling & root planing scaling and root planing is a non-surgical deep cleaning of the root surfaces to remove plaque and tartar from deep periodontal pockets to allow the body to heal from the infection.



periodontal trays

devices used by the patient at home that administer medication to prevent the recolonization of the periodontal bacteria and infection and allow the body to heal itself.

HbA1c defined

HbA1c is a lab test that shows the average level of blood sugar (glucose) over the previous 3 months. It shows how well you are controlling your diabetes.

AGEs defined

Advanced Glycogen End products are proteins or lipids that become glycated after exposure to sugars

^{the} Science

Inflammatory mediators defined

Cytokines (or protein) that regulates various infalmmatory responses such as TNFa, IL-1 β , and IL-6

CRPs defined

C-Reactive Protein tests measure levels of inflammation in the body.

References

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